

THE LACOMBE GUARDIAN

VOL. I. NO. 1

LACOMBE, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1913

\$1.00 PER YEAR

Local Jottings

Char. Morris was in Edmonton the first of this week.

Special bargains in Lace Curtains and Curtain Nets at The Leading Store.

Henry Murphy, formerly of this place but now of Consort, was in town Wednesday and Thursday on court business.

Rev. J. D. Taylor, of Success, Alberta, formerly located at Blackfalds, visited friends here last week and occupied the Methodist pulpit on Sunday morning.

Rev. T. W. Locks is in Medicine Hat attending Methodist Conference. As he will be absent over next Sunday, Rev. S. Nicholson will take charge of the services for that day.

Members of the Epworth League of the Methodist church will give a lawn social and six o'clock supper on Thursday evening, June the 5th.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church will hold a ten cent tea and sale of home baking in the basement of the church on Saturday afternoon, the 30th inst., from three to six o'clock.

Previous to the departure of E. J. Quirk, late manager of the Royal Bank here, he was waited on by a number of his friends and presented with a purse containing one hundred dollars in gold.

Tom Jackson, the popular C.P.R. agent at Lacombe, returned on Friday from a month's trip through eastern Canada and the States. Mrs. Jackson, who accompanied him as far as Winnipeg, returned with him.

Hub Camp 13324, Modern Woodmen of America, will attend service in the Methodist church, Lacombe, on Sunday evening June 1. The members will meet at the lodge room at 6:30 and march to the church. All members of the fraternity, whether members of Hub Camp or not, are invited to be present. Rev. S. Nicholson will conduct the service.

Mr. J. G. Nickerson, of Delisle Saskatchewan, has been appointed manager of the Lacombe branch of the Royal Bank of Canada, and arrived Thursday. Mr. Quirk having resigned to accept a position as assistant inspector of the Bank of Quebec in Alberta. Mr. Nickerson comes highly recommended as a first-class banker and a man of considerable experience in the banking business. He is a native of Nova Scotia, but has been in Saskatchewan for some time.

The directors and a number of the shareholders of the Lacombe Brick, Tile and Cement Company, accompanied by Mr. Cameron, inspector of the Royal Bank of Canada, paid the company's works a visit a few days ago and found work progressing in a very satisfactory manner. The company is turning out more bricks per day than ever in its history. It is expected that the first kiln of the season will be on the market about the middle of June.

Watch Lacombe Grow

Victoria Day Sports The Best Ever Held

The sports put on by the Lacombe Fire Brigade, on Victoria Day drew a big crowd, and the various events kept everybody interested.

The horse races were good, the finishes close and exciting. The prizes were distributed as follows: Open running race—1st, Geo. Frizzell; 2nd, Pudleton of Ponoka. Pony Race—1st, R. V. Bagley; 2nd, F. Jacobson; 3rd, R. Richard.

The foundation is in and work is being pushed on the Boode block on Nanton Street, next to W. L. Elliott's building.

The Royal Bank of Canada expects to soon begin work on its new bank building on the lot purchased for the purpose on the corner of Barrett Avenue and Nanton Street.

The lots on the northeast corner of Glass street and Barrett avenue have been sold to W. R. Winslow, who, we understand is arranging to build a large business block thereon. These are the lots last occupied by the Wilson Produce Co. whose buildings were destroyed by fire some time ago.

A. M. Campbell has a residence under construction on York street and will shortly build a much larger one on Barrett avenue.

Del Garland has begun work on a new residence on Day street.

Fred McFetridge has put up a large barn and has material on the ground ready to begin erection of a residence on Barrett avenue, just west of W. Burns' residence.

Mr. Shobe, in response to the active demand for houses to rent, is putting up two neat cottages on Shiloet street.

Martin Games has recently built a cottage on Barrett avenue.

F. E. McLeod is having a large addition built to his cottage on Barrett avenue.

A number of other cottages have been built since spring opened up.

Besides the building that is going on, cement walks are being laid, streets are being graded and some of them gravelled, lawns are being laid out, and ornamental trees planted along boulevards and in yards.

Lacombe is going ahead at a rapid rate and much more is in prospect.

Scotch Ginghams in fine neat patterns at 10c. a yard, at The Leading Store.

Mr. Craig and Mr. Crozier of Calgary, and Mr. Donald of Hardisty, were over Sunday visitors at the home Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey.

Electric Railway To Be Constructed This Year

Final Survey To Start Next Week and Part of Road To Be In Operation By Fall

F. Vickerson was in Winnipeg last week and while there had a long interview with Mr. E. K. Strathy, promoter of the electric inter-urban railway from Lacombe to Rimby.

The final survey for this road will be made at once. Mr. Farncombe, engineer, of Stratford, and Geo. Frizzell tied for 3rd place.

In the bucking contest B. Welton took first and Ray Richardson second.

The athletic events were keenly contested and furnished a good afternoon of sport.

The baseball game between Lacombe and Ponoka furnished the fans ample opportunity to root for their favorite team, which they did with a hearty good will. Lacombe won on a score of 16 to 11. There is a probability that Lacombe will play a return game at Ponoka on their sports day, June 10.

A football game between Chigwell and Lacombe was won by the farmers, the score being 2 to 0. The 100 yards foot race was won by C. Merrical, Del. Garland 2nd.

Race for boys under 12—Leslie Dobbs, 1st; Stan Kent, 2nd.

The half-mile fast race was the last event on the program and was one of the best races of the day. Indian Jim led the field till with a few feet of the wire when C. Merrical forged ahead and took first by a lead of a few inches. The others were also close up. It was a pretty race.

The frenzies will make this an annual event, so hereafter all can count on a good day of sports at Lacombe on Victoria Day.

A very pleasing and greatly appreciated feature of the afternoon's program was the presence of the Lacombe band. Under the leadership of Prof. H. Gotchlich the band rendered music that would be a credit to a much older organization.

Methodist Annual Meeting

The Methodist church held their regular annual district meeting here last Friday and a good attendance of ministers and laymen were present. The work of the year was carefully reviewed, and good reports received from every field. Very little change in the organization of the work was found necessary.

Rev. E. J. Tate, of Clive, was elected representative to the Stationing Committee, and the following laymen were elected members of the annual conference to meet in Medicine Hat on May 30. Geo. Hutton, H. M. Trimble, E. Cunningham; Mr. Flack and Mr. Brooks. It was recommended to Conference that J. D. Taylor and H. Brooks be sent to college.

Jacobson vs. Quirk

At the city hall Wednesday night the above case was finally disposed of by the charge being dismissed. The case has been the subject of much comment in the town owing to the serious nature of the charge and the position of the accused. The complainant was a man of the name of Jacobson, and the defendant, Mr. E. J. Quirk was extremely well known and generally respected. The history of the case is unusual. The charge made against Mr. Quirk was that on the 17th of April, this year, he committed an act of gross indecency against the complainant.

From the leading manufacturers have been gathered exhibits of what is newest and best for farm and home. Just walk through the train will be an education and delight.

There will be free moving pictures and lantern slides. In fact admission is free to everything and everyone is welcome.

The train will be at the C.P.R. depot, Lacombe, on June 10, from 8:30 a.m. to 10:50.

CANADIAN REAL ESTATE BOOMING IN OLD COUNTRY

London May 29—The movement in Canadian real estate in London is more active than ever. The outcry of last autumn against unwise speculation for the time being frightened the English purchaser and there was a period of uncertainty. That period has passed and as is usually the case the appetite has returned with increased force. It is only the barest truth to say today that the public of Great Britain or a great many of them have the fever worse than ever.

The lessons of last year are unheeded, ordinary precautions are abandoned and the people seem to have made up their minds that Canada cannot be measured by ordinary standards and to have taken as proof that if emigration continues their investments must produce good results.

That this condition prevails while members of the prudent financial world—who take the cue from Threadneedle street—are having little to do with Canadian investments is an interesting topic. It seems a matter of surprise that while Edmonton and other cities cannot get their issues subscribed and the underwriters for the Grand Trunk Pacific and a score more of sound Canadian undertakings appeal in vain for funds, there are ample supplies of money to maintain the army of real estate sellers who are operating in London and the big cities throughout Great Britain. Yet, that is the present condition. The reason is that this class of our investors or speculators has determined on his course after long consideration. He believes in the permanence of Canada's prosperity and is going to share it, leaving that long overdue day of reckoning to take care of itself.

Whatever else the real estate dealers of Canada have done, they have created an interest in Canada on the part of the British investor which is abiding and practical. Through staid official means it would have taken a long time to bring into being that feeling of enthusiasm which is now expressing itself in so practical a manner and which is bringing in its train things more important than the mere purchase of land.

I hereby certify that an information preferred by the said Edward David Jacobson of Lacombe in the said Province of Alberta against the said Edward J. Quirk charging the said E. J. Quirk of having committed an act of gross indecency contrary to Section 206 of the Criminal Code of Canada was this day investigated by me, a Justice of the Peace in and for the said Province of Alberta and was dismissed.

Dated at the Town of Lacombe this 28th day of May, 1913.

C. SWITZER,
Justice of the Peace for
the said Province



The Lacombe Guardian

F. H. SCHOOLEY, PROPRIETOR

An amendment to the navy bill has been introduced in the Senate by Sir George Ross calling for the suspension of consideration of the measure until the question has been referred to the country.

There is no doubt whatever but what this amendment will carry and an election will be the only solution to the question.

There has been a little more delay than we had anticipated in getting the Guardian in its enlarged form into running order. In the first place the shipment of machinery and other printing material went astray and through this was delayed for several days. When finally arrived the presses were found to be broken by the rough usage they had received in transit. The repairs occasioned still further delay. However things are in a fair running order now and the paper will come out regularly every Friday evening hereafter.

What is Conservation?

The word "conservation" is coming much more into use than heretofore. In national affairs especially it is now being recognized as an important part of statesmanship to conserve natural resources. In the past we have squandered them; today, professionally at least, men in administrative capacities are considering their conservation. We have in Canada a conservation commission. This is a body of able men whose duty it is to study methods of preventing the dissipation of the good gifts that we as a people have received from God and which should be held as the common heritage of the ages.

Conservation is a great work. It stands for a great work. Continued development must always be founded upon proper conservation. For development implies the existence of material to work with; conservation concerns itself with preserving the material to develop.

But, while conservation is a common word, it is a very often misunderstood word. Many people regard the work of conservation as a task of saving things out of use. To speak of conserving our forests, for instance, to them would mean the protection of those forests against the invasion of the bushman. Their idea of conserving forests would be to cut up all the sawmills, to put a high fence about the woods and to keep all men outside the fence. These are "forest preserves," and how can forests be preserved unless the axe is silent? That is their conception of conservation.

Their idea of forest preservation expresses itself in the old familiar line, "Woodman, spare that tree."

Now here's another way—the way of the present and future, the true conservator's way: Survey the forest. Decide what areas are fit for agriculture and permit land clearing on these. Pass regulations setting aside as forest reserves those areas that are better fitted for forest production. Organize a forest ranger service. Prevent fires as far as possible. They destroy more timber than the lumberman's axe. Extinguish fires that do start. This is almost always possible to accomplish before serious damage has been done. If the forests are pasture, permit only such animals as do not destroy the young growth. Send a capable public officer ahead of all the lumbermen and let him choose the trees that are to be cut, these to be principally the ones that have attained almost full growth. Preserve the saplings and younger timber. In a word cut the ripe trees and let the others go on growing. Don't destroy and wipe out one part of the forest while allowing mature trees to fall, lie, rot and become fire traps in other parts. Cut as much as you can of all that should be cut; preserve as

forests of British Columbia. The Forest Branch of the Department of Lands of that province tells us that the forest growth of B. C. is more than five times the annual cut. One newspaper item, commenting on this fact, says:

"There is in British Columbia 300,000,000,000 feet of standing merchantable timber, and the cut for the year 1,500,000,000 feet. At this rate it would take 200 years to exhaust the present supply of standing timber, and by that time the greater portion of the cut-over ground would be reforested and ready for the loggers again."

Would it? Are you sure? Would it not all depend upon how the forest was used? There are ways of handling the forests of B. C. whereby the present rate of lumbering will not be increased and yet the forests will disappear inside a few years. There are other ways by which the annual cut can be greatly increased and the forests still made to yield the same harvest for all time. The first methods are those that have mostly been followed in the past. Canadian forest practices are said to be the most wasteful in the civilized world.

Here are some wrong forest methods: Chop down the younger, rapidly growing trees and use the main portion of the trunks for lumber. Let the top parts lie as they are to breed fungus diseases and feed furious fires if they ever get started. Hack down all the saplings; they are only in the way. Leave the old ripe trees standing they might be shaky at the heart. They will soon fall down anyway. Cut over vast areas as quickly as possible. Then, when the pick of the timber is gone, let in the fire to clean off the rubbish. A new timber growth will spring up at once.

Will it? Not always. Occasionally it does, but very frequently it does not. There are millions of acres of cut over and burnt over forest lands in North America that would now be reclothed in splendid forest growth if they had been properly handled, but which today are simply barren waste, not likely to grow trees again for ages unless replanted at great expense. By such methods B. C. or any other territory can soon stand, wipe off the map and efface the most magnificent forest heritage imaginable. That is one way of administering the forest resources—the way of the past and sometimes the way of the present.

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FARM AND TOWN PROPERTY BOUGHT AND SOLD

much as possible of all that should be preserved. That is forest conservation spelled with capital letters.

And forest conservation is very much like the conservation of anything else. Conservation is a good word. We need more of it on our farms as well as in our forests, in our mines, in our fisheries and everywhere else. It is the highest use without dissipation.

Keeping Dairy Records Pays

From the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa

Almost every dairy farmer who commences to weigh and sample his cows' milk individually says at the end of a few months "I find some in my herd were kept at a loss." Some men find only one or two cows, others state that they have found too many in the herd pay a losing game.

What does this mean? Just this: that despite all the experience gained from years of practical dairying, the farmer finds that in order to become thoroughly "practical" he must requisition the aid of dairy records. Neither the cow's appearance, nor the owner's knowledge of some short period yield of milk (extraordinary as that yield may have been for a day, or one week, or one month) will testify with certainty to each individual cow's ability to pay her way for the whole year. Cow testing provides a simple and conveniently practical way of discovering, not only if each cow pays, but which cow pays the most profit on the twelve months' transaction of feed consumed, and milk and fat produced. Those large profit cows are revealed only by practical cow testing.

Cows are apt to cheat the unsuspecting dairyman unless he keeps tab on the performance of each one: many dairymen have found this out to their utter consternation and regret. Don't take chances with your herd, be certain that each cow pays: it pays you to find out. Individual cow records help the practical farmer to build up a profitable herd.

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Kodaks and Sporting Goods

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The U. S. Tariff on Wool

An interesting and comprehensive survey of the wool industry in reference to the proposed reduction of the tariff, has been written by John Hallam, president and manager of John Hallam's, Limited, well-known wool merchants of Toronto, and sent to the press. The article shows up some interesting figures, and prophesies better prices for Canadian wool should the tariff be taken off or reduced.

Wool growers and wool dealers are greatly interested at the present time in the effect that the removal of the duty on wool by the United States will have upon the prices of Canadian wool," said Mr. John Hallam, the large Toronto wool dealer, "and while the bill probably has a rough and rocky road to travel before it becomes a law, yet it is a foregone conclusion that the duty will be entirely removed or at least greatly reduced. As President Wilson and his advisers are strong advocates of free wool entering into the United States we will consider the matter on a free wool basis, and see how it will effect the Canadian wool market. As the United States has been for some years the largest foreign buyer of Canadian wools under the present protection tariff, and undoubtedly will continue to be so, after the tariff has been removed, it might be well to consider the situation in that country, as our trade relations with the other countries will be unchanged. The United States does not produce all the wool she required for domestic consumption and while she exports a quantity of wool to other countries there are some posted to the United States), grades that she requires that while during the same period are produced in Canada and 6,422,296 pounds were imported into Canada, (876,406 pounds being imported from the United States), according to the report of the Department of Agriculture of the Dominion of Canada in their publication entitled "The Sheep Industry of Canada, Great Britain and the United States," page 162. This shows that we imported 5,255,472 more pounds of wool into Canada during that year than we exported, and when we take this amount in connection with approximately 11,800,000 pounds which is produced in Canada, it gives an idea of the great importance the manufacture of woollen goods is to the Dominion.

"There is a wrong impression prevailing among some growers and dealers that in case of free trade with the United States, that Canada would have that market practically to itself; this is wrong, as the United States in 1912 imported 193,400,713 pounds of wool, which is about 174 times the total production of wool in Canada, and in 1896 when the Wilson Bill went into effect removing the tariff on wool, as an example to show that other nations are alive to the situation, and are ready to take advantage of all opportunities to expand their trade at the earliest possible moment, a vessel laden with wool lay outside Boston harbor for three days waiting for the time to arrive when the duty would be removed, and she be enabled to land her cargo on a free trade basis.

"At the present time some woolen mills in the United States are buying on a hand-to-mouth basis, others have already closed down, while others are reducing their force and output, waiting to see what Congress will do with the wool-

date unwashed wool was quoted at 10 cents. On August 1st, 1896 after the tariff was removed, the same wool was quoted at 12 cents in Boston and 11½ cents in Toronto, so you see that the prices were practically the same after the tariff wall had been removed. At the present time in anticipation of the removal of the tariff the Boston quotation on Ohio fine unwashed wool is 21 cents, and dealers in the United States are quoting the prices paid for wool there last year, although the prices on wool in England, Canada and the world's markets have advanced about 15 per cent. over last year. The trading in the United States is light, and prices have declined to a free wool basis in anticipation of the removal of the tariff, while the prices in Canada have advanced, so that the quotations for the same grade of wool in the United States and Canada at the present time are practically the same.

"As is well known by all persons engaged in the different branches of the woollen industry there are many grades and classifications of wool, depending on the different varieties of sheep, and their environment, each class of wool having its particular use in the trade, adapted to the particular quality and kind of goods to be manufactured. For this reason no country produces all the grades of wool which are best adapted to all the uses to which wool is put, hence each country exports its surplus of a particular grade and imports the grades of wool which is required to manufacture its products to the best advantage. This explains the reason for the exporting of 1,196,924 pounds of wool from Canada during the fiscal year of March 3rd, 1911 (416,166 pounds being exported to the United States), grades that she requires that while during the same period are produced in Canada and 6,422,296 pounds were imported into Canada, (876,406 pounds being imported from the United States), according to the report of the Department of Agriculture of the Dominion of Canada in their publication entitled "The Sheep Industry of Canada, Great Britain and the United States," page 162. This shows that we imported 5,255,

472 more pounds of wool into Canada during that year than we exported, and when we take this amount in connection with the results of the experiments made on the experimental farms operated by the Dominion Government in the Province. The other purpose has been to make these farms the basis of schools of agriculture, for the purpose of disseminating the results of these experiments, and giving a full course in practical agriculture, and in domestic science. The farms are being operated on the mixed farming principle—dairying, hog raising, sheep raising, poultry farming, horse raising, and the feeding of steers. Accurate records have been kept so that not only the students, but farmers throughout the Province, can get first hand information as to actual results along different lines of agriculture.

These schools supply the link between the man on the land and the large central agricultural colleges, and the institute meetings, short course schools, seed fairs, and wool inspection

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"With the tariff removed, with the world's production of 2,952,782,98 pounds to draw upon, with the normal production and consumption of wool in other countries, with the markets of the world open to all buyers, there cannot be any great change in prices of wool in countries outside of the United States, on account of the removal of the tariff, and Canadians will have to be satisfied with receiving the preference over other nations in the trade with the United States on account of their proximity to the American markets, with prices practically the same as at present, subject only to the usual fluctuation in the world's market occasioned by the universal law of supply and demand.

Worth Circulating

The Ottawa Journal tells of a Toronto man who led a five-year-old girl into the office of Dr. J. L. Hughes, chief inspector of public schools, and had her read passages from the school reader. He beamed with satisfaction and asked the inspector what he thought of it. The inspector didn't think much of it, and told the fond father so. He said it was absolutely wicked to let young children read books who ought to be playing in the open air. He remarked:

"There are just two classes of children who should be kept in the kindergarten until they are nine or thereabouts—the unusually dull child and the child who is usually bright. And I make that statement as the result of almost a lifetime's study of the question."

The Journal's comment: "Fond parents who delight to exploit the cleverness of their young children should take notice. The abnormally bright children are the saddest lot of youngsters in the world. The highest compliment one can pay a child is to treat him, or her, naturally. The very bright child is very often the future failure in life, especially if he has no need to work as others do. No normal or abnormal child thrives when kept continually under a glass case, and only let out now and then to go through a silly circus performance in the drawing room, to the delight of his parents and to the embarrassment of everyone else. Dr. Hughes, of Toronto, is able to speak on this question out of a wealth of experience, and his advice is worth heeding."

The object in establishing these farms has been two-fold. One was for the purpose of working out in practical demonstration the results of the experiments made on the experimental farms operated by the Dominion Government in the Province. The other purpose has been to make these farms the basis of schools of agriculture, for the purpose of disseminating the results of these experiments, and giving a full course in practical agriculture, and in domestic science. The farms are being operated on the mixed farming principle—dairying, hog raising, sheep raising, poultry farming, horse raising, and the feeding of steers. Accurate records have been kept so that not only the students, but farmers throughout the Province, can get first hand information as to actual results along different lines of agriculture.

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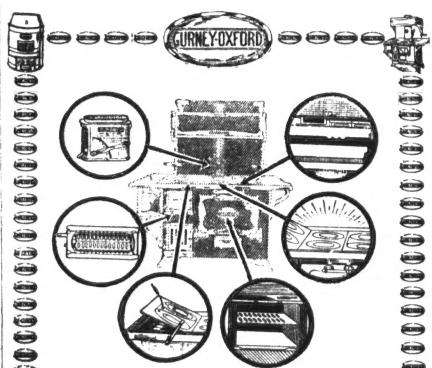
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A Message

To The

People

Have You a Message?



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Because the Economizer gives you absolute control of your stove and the fuel consumption.

Because the range is air tight and consequently does not waste the heat.

Because its new Special Grate is another fuel saver and the stove is shaken with one operation.

Because its Divided Flue makes every hole a cooking hole.

Because of its sanitary artistic design.

Because of its Broiler equipment.

Because of its polished top which requires no stove polish.

Because of its roomy over-size oven which results in baking of any article of food.

The Gurney-Oxford range will do everything that a stove is intended to do and infinitely more in that it has four scientific fuel-and-labor-saving devices that are exclusive—the Economizer, the Divided Flue, the Special Grate, and the Broiler.

A Gurney-Oxford will prove of inestimable worth in your kitchen. It will save your time, it will never aggravate your temper, it will end your trials.

Lacombe Furniture Store

